

SCOTT COUNTY NEWSBOY.
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We are authorized to announce the following candidates for office in Scott County, subject to the Democratic primary election, to be held Tuesday, August 23, 1904:
For Representative,
ALBERT DUREIGN,
JNO. E. MARSHALL.
For Sheriff,
E. A. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL TANNER,
W. R. BATES.
For Collector,
W. H. HEISLER,
NILES W. WHITE.
For County Clerk,
CHAS. S. STONE,
JAMES SCHNEIDER,
R. F. BLISS.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
MILG. G. GRESHAM.
For Assessor,
A. W. FIZER,
ALLEN J. HARRISON,
W. D. GOWARD,
THOMAS SCHIERER.
For Recorder,
THOS. F. HINKLE,
JOHN M. LEITCH.
For Treasurer,
F. E. ALLEN.
For Probate Judge,
CHAS. A. LEBBY.
For Circuit Clerk,
FRED. COFFMAN.
For Presiding Judge of the 1st Dist.,
WM. F. FRIED.
For Associate Judge of the 1st Dist.,
JAMES F. EVINS.
For Associate Judge of the 2nd Dist.,
JULIUS ALBRECHT.

The unveiling of the monument to the memory of the private soldiers of the Confederacy at Richmond, Va., on Memorial day, was made the occasion for some such oratory on the part of two Southern orators as we have been accustomed to denounce when it came from the other side. Rev. Cave, of St. Louis, and Gen. Poser seemed to forget that the war is over, and talked in a manner calculated to widen rather than to close the narrowing gap between North and South. This was all wrong. Fortunately, the best class of the Southern journals disclaim the perverted utterances of these two stump orators, and their bombast need not be mistaken for the sentiment of the South. Rosser made an especial ass of himself when he said: "We are mocked at the North, and will live to see the Yankee army march again through the South and pull down our monuments."

HARPER'S WEEKLY says the Democratic party has had its trial and has failed and has demonstrated its incapacity to carry out its pledges. This is one of these half truths proverbially more dangerous than lies. The Democratic party has not had its trial—not quite. It is having its trials, though, with open enemies without and traitors within, but in spite of both it has achieved as much as could be expected of a party practically new to power and handicapped with the long misrule of its predecessors. Indeed, the wonder should be that the party has so long escaped total wreck. Once we get this tariff business settled we will have time to go on with some other reforms. And among other things to reform will be our "reform" of the McKinley tariff.

THE people who lose most by the coal strike are the miners. Successful or unsuccessful they will lose by it. The operators' loss is only temporary. The consumers will have to pay in every cent the operators are out by the strike. The gravest feature of the struggle is the paralysis of the many industries dependant on the supply of coal and the partial suspension of transportation. Perhaps in another decade we will have learned how to make a great deal less fuel do the needed work. The present trouble should head inventors in the direction of means of economizing fuel, which, as things are, is wantonly wasted. We need a Count Rumford.

THERE is pretty sure to be fire around somewhere when smoke is observed. The connection between Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Carlisle and the sugar barons may be explained away and made to appear a very harmless affair, but, taken in connection with the whole policy of the administration, it looks bad. The Wilson bill gave the sugar trust nothing. The sugar schedule as Mr. Carlisle himself confesses to having drawn it up gives the trust everything—even more than does the McKinley law. Is the trail of the serpent over this administration, and is the serpent's address, Wall Street, New York?

IN this issue we present the announcement of Julius Albrecht, who is a candidate for Associate Judge of the County court from the 2nd District. Mr. Albrecht was elected to the position he wishes to re-occupy in 1890 and served two years. He made us a first-class county judge and gained such experience in county affairs as should qualify him to render the county like good service during another term. He is thoroughly acquainted with the wants of our people, and has the public spirit to favor and further all necessary reforms. The office could not fall into better hands than those of Judge Albrecht.

A Scotch-Irish Congress has been in session in Des Moines, Iowa. There is some doubt in most people's minds as to who the Scotch-Irish are. They are the descendants of the Scotch imported to Ireland by James I. of England. They did not like their treatment in Ireland and many of them emigrated to this country. They have been prominent in public life since they first came over. They have given the States nine Presidents. One of them wrote the Declaration of Independence, and Gen. Grant and James G. Blaine were of that stock. They have little of the Irish Celt in them, having been originally lowland Scotch—more Saxon than Celt. They were brawny and brainy, and have made a permanent mark in America.

It is declared that gambling is largely on the increase in England and incidentally that it is increasing faster among women than men. Here's a pretty state of affairs, truly. Women have been chewing gum in imitation of men chewing tobacco, wearing clothes in imitation of those of their brothers, drinking eau de Cologne and other tentative tipples, and now they are on the home stretch in vice and are playing the races, euchre, high-five and pok—no they can't have got that far already. But it's time to call a halt. If this thing goes on men won't be left with a single vice they can call their own, and will have to retaliate by using powder, rouge, corsets and padding.

Flour which costs \$2.50 per barrel in St. Louis costs only \$2.87 in London. That looks like pretty cheap transportation. However, notwithstanding the higher cost of this flour in London, the London baker charges only 6c. for the one pound loaf, whereas the St. Louis baker charges 10c. The wage earner in this country certainly needs high wages, when a tax like this is placed on the prime necessities of life. It is not the farmer who holds us down, it is the middleman and the retailer.

A DEMOCRAT has been heard to remark: "I haven't quit being a Democrat but I have quit voting the Democratic ticket until some persons who are not condemned fools can be found to run the Democratic party." We fear that this man has quite a following. It is hard to read of the sugar "compromise" and go the polls with any enthusiasm.

LONDON, with a population of 4,500,000 is governed and kept clean at an annual expense of \$25,000,000. New York with a population of 1,500,000 costs \$38,000,000 for like service. No more need be said in proof of the utter rottenness of municipal governments in this country. And they are all alike—that is, the larger cities.

It is quite possible, and even probable, that the Presbyterian church will fall to pieces as a result of the late convictions in her courts of earnest men for heresies which are held by very many thousands of the members of the body. Rigidity in doctrine when insisted on outside of fundamentals is bad policy in any church.

It takes a United States Senator (with the help of the lobby) to figure out any reason why the raiser of sugar should be paid a bounty, while the raiser of wheat, corn, cotton and other things is paid none. What a farce the Senate is getting to be, to be sure.

BRECKENRIDGE, the "repentant sinner," has had so much to do with his trial and his canvas that he has not attended the sittings of the House. But he has drawn full pay, just the same.

If the Senators fail to get paid for the goods they have delivered to the sugar trust, nobody will cry. It would be perfectly safe for the trust to refuse payment. The Senators couldn't squeal.

THE Leland Stanford estate owes the nation a great many millions and Uncle Sam has sued for fifteen of 'em. There will be a big legal fight, of course, but the money is clearly owing.

THE sugar trust will pocket forty million dollars of the people's money annually. That's the kind of tariff reform the Senate is responsible for. The Senate must be reformed—or go.

BOSS CROKER, of New York, has gone to Europe, presumably for his health. Boss Tweed went to Europe, too, but we brought him back, and Ludlow street jail is still standing.

THE sugar Senators claim that it was "Trust or bust." The Trust had to be placated in order to pass the bastard Tariff bill. Ah, we see!

If the hot spell shall have the effect of sending Congress home, we are more than willing to stand it.

THE Press of all parties is getting down on the Senate. Bro. Flynn, let's shake.

THE coal strike is practically over.

Head, Hendrix, and Silver.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Forum for June contains two articles on "The Renewed Agitation for Silver Coinage," as the editor puts it, one by Mr. Franklin H. Head, of this city, and the other by Congressman Hendrix, of Brooklyn. Mr. Head does not favor free coinage of silver by Congressional enactment, but does insist that the need of an international agreement to that effect is the supreme need of civilization. Mr. Hendrix, on the contrary, sneers at the idea much as the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" does at "fresh-water colleges." He thinks it is interior provincialism to agitate for anything of the kind. "Will England consent to bimetallicism," asks Hendrix, "if it will make her food cost her money?" And then answers his own question by adding, "The cause of the Western farmer who wants more for his wheat will not become the cause of his chief customer who wants to get his wheat cheap." He seems to think that John Bull is mainly a wheat bear, and that the cost of the bread he eats is of paramount importance to the price of the cloth and general wares he makes. It is as if the Western farmer were more concerned about the cost of clothes than the price of grain and provisions.

The narrow and foolish view of the single-standard goldite is clearly shown by one sentence in this article from the Brooklyn Congressman. "All we have to do with England," he says, "is to get as much of her gold as we can, and our surest way to do that is to re-establish the confidence of the English investor in our financial integrity. What he wants is to be able to place American stocks and bonds in London on a good margin. If the promoters can do a thriving business never mind the Western farmer. He is of no account. The law of supply and demand will do the rest. There is fortune in placing the debentures of a great corporation. The millions who toil are beneath consideration, as weighed against the baker's dozen who 'exploit.'"

Mr. Head writes in refreshing contrast to all this sort of twaddle. Although himself a member of the capitalist class, he is strongly in favor of increasing the volume of currency as fast as the development of our gold and silver mines will permit, and by "our" is meant the whole world, and not this country alone. He contends that there is no overproduction of either of the precious metals and that there is no danger of monetary disturbance from the excessive production and coinage minting and melting of both gold and silver. The depression of silver is entirely attributable, he contends, to its demonetization, and not at all to overproduction. But the key to the entire Head article is found in the almost casual remark: "In our complex civilization all prosper or suffer in common." That is the secret of the universality of the present depression. The fixed income classes are responsible for the discrimination against silver which began in England and in 1873 extended to other countries including the United States. That element of society thought they were gaining a great advantage when they handicapped the producing and industrial classes. Time has shown that, as Paul bluntly puts it, if one member suffers all members suffer.

It cannot be denied that international bimetallicism would be the easiest and most desirable solution of the problem and no doubt if England really favored it it could be brought about without any serious difficulty, but it would be illogical and inconsiderate to assume that an international monetary agreement is the only solution of the problem. On the contrary the feelings put out by Senator Lodge and ex-Speaker Reed in favor of bringing to bear the pressure of commercial exchange in favor of such an agreement must be accepted as the preliminary symptoms of what may be expected. Mr. Head and his class of bimetallicists have reached the stage of persuasion represented in the story of the old man pelting the apple-tree boy with sod. By and by, if need be, the stone throwing of the Lodge-Reed policy will have to be adopted in some form or another.

DO YOU KNOW?

Do you know that every cruelty inflicted on an animal in killing or just before death poisons to a greater or less extent its meat?

Do you know that every cruelty inflicted upon a cow poisons to a greater or less extent its milk?

Do you know that fish killed as soon as taken from the water by a blow on the head will keep longer and be better than those permitted to die slowly?

Do you know that birds destroy millions of bugs, mosquitoes and harmful insects, that without the birds we could not live on the earth, and that every little insect-eating bird you may kill and every egg you may take from its nest means one less bird to destroy insects?

Do you know that a check-rein which will not permit a horse to put his head where he wants to when going up a hill is a cruel torture to the horse?

Do you know that the mutilation of a horse by cutting off his tail compels him to suffer torture from flies and insects every summer as long as he lives?

Do you know that every kind act you do and every kind word you speak to a dumb animal will make not only the animal but yourself happier, and not only make you happier but better?—Our Dumb Animals.

Better County Roads.

The "New England Homestead" says: "A novel solution of the problem of better country roads is making headway in Ohio. It is proposed that township or counties issue bonds with which to pay for the laying of steel rails along the roads, upon which to run either electric cars or wagons drawn by horses, charging such users a small toll sufficient to pay interest, repairs, and to accumulate a sinking fund with which to pay off the bonds. This plan is the same that was employed to success."

MONEY PANICS.

From the Jefferson City Tribune.

The United States is not the only country suffering from a money stringency. England, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, and in fact nearly all civilized governments, outside of France, are in the same dilemma. Italy is verging on bankruptcy. The great trouble with all governments now confronted with a money crisis is that the ready wealth is in the hands of a few persons. When the government of Egypt tottered and fell, 3 per cent of the population controlled all the wealth. The disarrangement was not so great when the Roman Empire sunk to rise no more, but the same cause was responsible. Other governments owe their downfall to a similar condition of affairs, but in spite of such warnings, France is the only government that has profited by them.

To deal with our own government alone, we are not able to see why it is that congress cannot enact laws expressive of its confidence in the people, just as readily as the republic of France. Our government does not trust the common people as does the French government. When the French republic wants a loan of money it calls upon the people to raise the same by subscription, and in turn the common people become the creditors of the government and each individual feels that he is an important part of it. The common people of France are the bond-holders today. The government opens loan offices and issues interest-bearing bonds in small denominations, and thus every one who has a small amount of surplus money becomes a creditor of the government.

In the United States quite a different policy is pursued. When the government wants money the secretary of the treasury gets down on his knees to the money-lenders and brokers of New England and accepts what they offer him. The bonds are issued in the denomination of \$1,000 each and not one person out of 1,000 ever sees a government bond. A few men receive all the benefits of these bonds while the common people are accorded the privilege of paying interest and also the principal when it falls due. The same policy is pursued in regard to state and nearly all municipal bonds.

While we do not believe there ever was a government so good as that of the United States of North America, yet we may well profit by the mistakes and the success of others. It stands to reason that the French policy of procuring loans is far superior to our system, especially in a republican form of government. The average citizen cannot invest in bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 each. Every sensible person is aware of this fact. This is the very reason there is such a prejudice against bond-holders everywhere except France. There the common citizens themselves are bond-holders, while in this country and most European countries a few individuals own such securities. This is simply because the law favors the wealthy class. When a government combines with a few wealthy persons to control the money of the country, as well as its credit, it is easy to understand how a money stringency can be manufactured to order. As long as affairs continue in their present shape in this country we will have money panics whenever Wall street wants them.

BLAND AND FRANCIS.


Ex-Governor Francis is undoubtedly a clever gentleman—a man that any one would like to have for a personal friend. He as governor gave us a clean administration, just as thousands of gentlemen in the State of Missouri are capable of doing. He made St. Louis a good executive, just as Mr. Walbridge is doing; but any contention that he is a statesman is ridiculous. He thoroughly understands the party machinery, can manipulate the wires with the best, and can handle a pull for every cent it is worth. He can engineer a boom for himself or a friend, where no great question of principle intrudes, with the same facility that he used to pilot a bull or bear movement to a successful termination. His experience as a speculator has made him clear-sighted rather than far-sighted. This election has placed him in the front rank as a manipulator of conventions; but as yet in his public acts or utterances, he has shown no profound knowledge of the principals of the party to which he professes to be devoted. His record as a formulator of politics is yet to be made.

Men of the training of Mr. Francis are apt to look upon the game of politics very much as they do upon a game of poker, and are surprised at the folly of the man who is willing to sacrifice his personal advantage to the good of his country. It has always been a matter of keen regret to the Ex-Governor that his native city in 1888 gave a majority against him of over ten thousand and there was a suspicion in 1892 that the Ex-Governor would not have grieved beyond comforting, had the majority against Governor Stone reached the same, or a larger figure. As an office broker the Ex-Governor is as fine as silk, but Senator Vest's opinion that his commissions are out of all proportion to the value of his services is the one generally entertained by the people of this State.

When we come to examine Mr. Bland's career—the man with whom the Ex-Governor is contrasted—we find a plain, honest, sincere, hard-working man, whom the people of this State love and trust for his straightforward, unswerving integrity. Mr. Bland always places principle before policy. We have never heard of his native town rolling up immense majorities against him.—Ironton Register.

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